

## 50466 to 50517—Continued.

50468. *ASTROCARYUM JAUARI* Mart. Phœnicaceæ.

Palm.

"Seed of a palm with large nuts."

A graceful palm of medium height, with pinnate spiny leaves. Native to tropical America.

50469. *CARYOCAR VILLOSUM* (Aubl.) Pers. Caryocaraceæ.

"Seeds of the piquiá tree, which furnishes a hard wood especially valuable for cart work. The pulp of the fruit is edible when the whole fruit has been cooked in salted water."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. 31204.

50470. *CASSIA* sp. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"Plants."

50471. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO* L. Sapotaceæ.

Caimito.

"Plants of the caimito."

A tree 8 to 10 meters high, native to tropical America, highly esteemed there for its rose-fleshed fruit. The large, entire, elliptic leaves are glabrous above and golden tomentose beneath. The small white flowers are followed by round pale reddish yellow fruits the size of a large apple. It is a rival of the sapodilla (*Achras sapota*), which is often considered the best of tropical fruits. (Adapted from *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol. 32, p. 127.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46150.

50472. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM* sp. Sapotaceæ.

"Small seedlings from the Purus River."

50473. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM* sp. Sapotaceæ.

"Seed from the Purus River."

50474. *CISSUS* sp. Vitaceæ.

"Roots of a *Cissus* which I brought from the Purus River some years ago. The vine grows wild there in the forests. Except for the somewhat more rigid flesh, the fruits have more or less the taste of an Isabella wine grape."

50475. *COUROUPITA GUIANENSIS* Aubl. Myrtaceæ.

Plants of the cannon-ball tree, a native of British Guiana, and known there to the half-breed Spaniards as *Tapara da Suce*; the Caribs call it *Cokoï monoh* (probably a corruption of the Spanish *Coco de monos*, that is, "monkey coconut"). The tree is plentiful in the upper Cuyuni River region and grows to a very considerable size. The trunks are straight and clear of leaf branches nearly to the top, but from about 10 feet from the ground upward they bear many of the peculiar flower and fruit branches which are very persistent. A very characteristic feature of the cannon-ball tree is the uniform change of foliage three times a year. There is no variation of this change due to age, situation, or weather. The gradual shedding of the foliage takes three or four weeks, and at last every leaf has dropped and the trees stand bare; in a few hours, rarely more than a day, the new foliage bursts forth, and in a day or two, as if by magic, the trees are vested again in full dress. The flowering branches are 2 to 5 feet long, pendent and interlaced, persistent like the foliage branches. (Adapted from *The Journal of the Board of Agriculture of British Guiana*, vol. 12, p. 40.)

50476. *DRACONTIUM* sp. Araceæ.

"Plants of an interesting aroid which grows wild in the open savannas at Marajo Island. No use is made of it, but I once tasted the roots cooked and roasted like potatoes and found them not disagreeable. Perhaps it may be of use in the future."